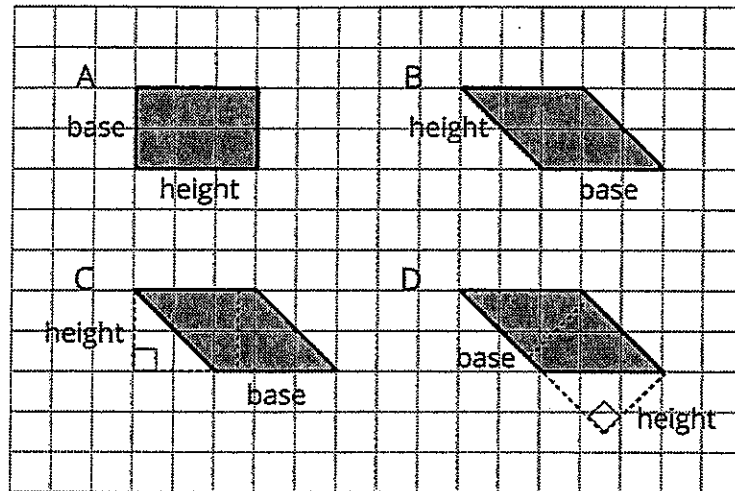
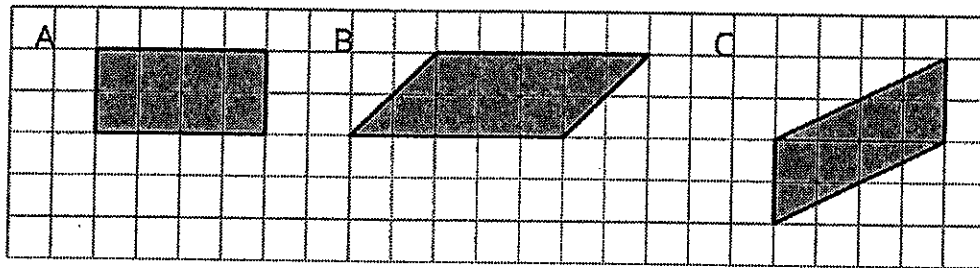


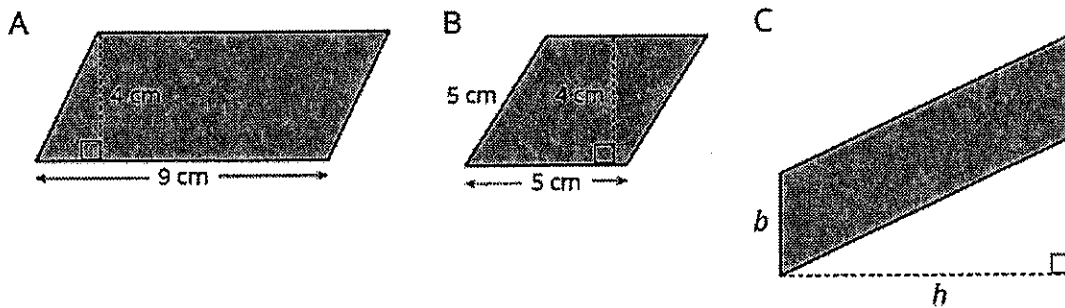
1. Select **all** parallelograms that have a correct height labeled for the given base.



2. Find the area of each parallelogram.



3. Find the area of each parallelogram.

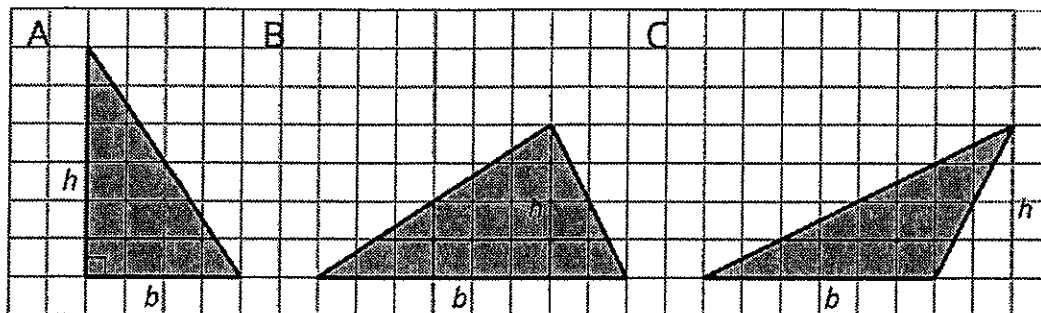


4 a. A parallelogram has a base of 3.5 units and a corresponding height of 2 units. What is its area?

b. A parallelogram has a base of 3 units and an area of 1.8 square units. What is the corresponding height for that base?

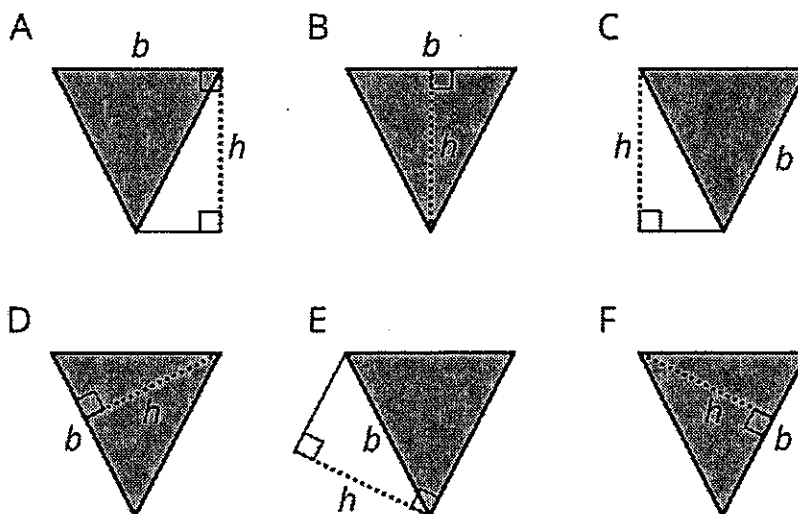
c. A parallelogram has an area of 20.4 square units. If the height that corresponds to a base is 4 units, what is the base?

5. For each triangle, a base and its corresponding height are labeled.

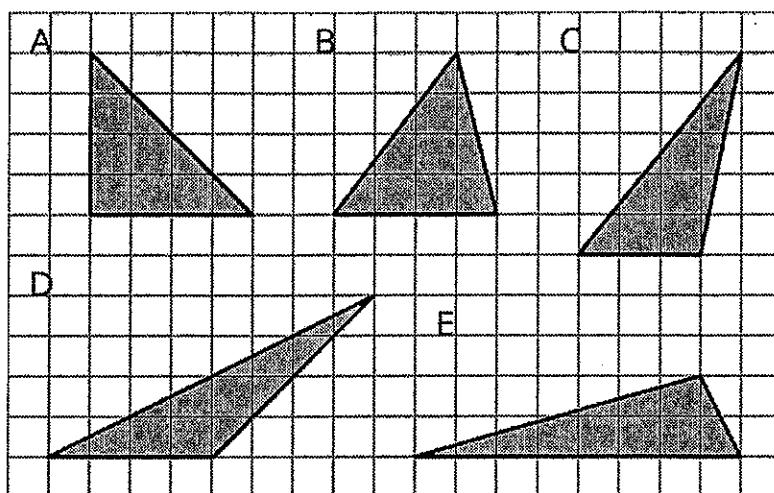


a. Find the area of each triangle.

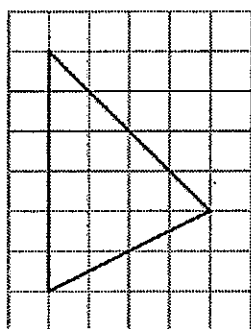
6. Select **all** drawings in which a corresponding height h for a given base b is correctly identified.



7. Select all triangles that have an area of 8 square units. Explain how you know.

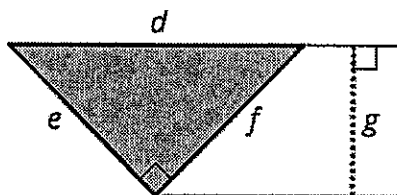


8. Find the area of the triangle. Show your reasoning.

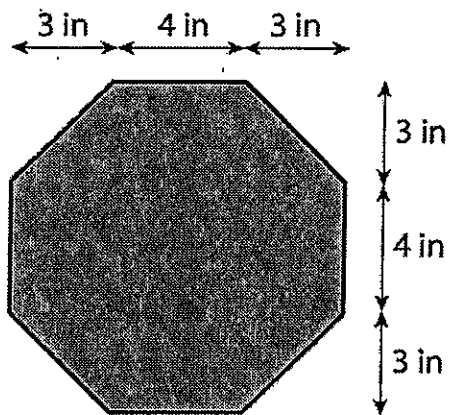


If you get stuck, carefully consider which side of the triangle to use as the base.

9. Can side d be the base for this triangle? If so, which length would be the corresponding height? If not, explain why not.



10.

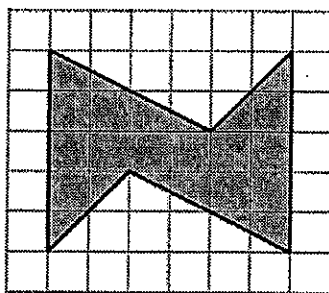


(from Unit 1, Lesson 3)

- a. While estimating the area of the octagon, Lin reasoned that it must be less than 100 square inches. Do you agree? Explain your reasoning.

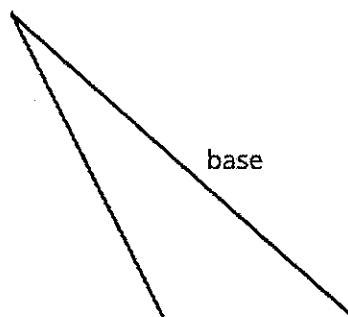
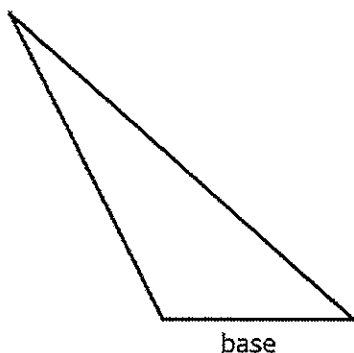
- b. Find the exact area of the octagon. Show your reasoning.

11. Find the area of this shape. Show your reasoning.



(from Unit 1, Lesson 3)

- 12 On each triangle, draw a segment to represent the height that corresponds to the given base. Label each height with the word "height."



- 13 Draw two distinct parallelograms, both with areas of 12 square units. The two parallelograms should not be identical copies of each other.

